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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

November, 1982 Volume 11, Number 11

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY ANNOUNCED

At a meeting of travel marketing and research executives, the U.S. Travel Data Center last week unveiled plans to broaden the scope of the National Travel Survey, a monthly telephone survey now entering its fifth year.

Survey subscribers will be entitled to add 18 proprietary questions of their own choosing at any time during the subscription year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

Stressing the new flexibility of the National Travel Survey, Suzanne Cook, manager of survey research, said, "In addition to reliable trend data, subscribers can ask the consumer closed-ended questions about any aspect of travel at a lower price than anywhere else--and lower than we have ever offered before.

"Subscribers can study their image, advertising effectiveness, brand share, future sales, and a host of other subjects," Cook continued. "Because the survey vehicle is already in place, consumer reactions to any unexpected event (such as the 1979 gas shortage) can be available to the subscriber in only four weeks."

The National Travel Survey's new features are applicable to a wide variety of needs. For example, a subscriber may ask, "Did the traveler use the services of our Brand X on a trip?" and using the base data collected by the survey, learn the age, income, region of origin, purpose of trip, and other demographic and trip characteristics of customers in addition to learning its brand share.

A state or destination may ask, "Has the traveler visited ABC in the past year?" and learn about its visitors by cross tabulating responses with the data in the monthly base survey.

Subscribers can derive forecasts from responses to questions about intentions to use specific travel-related products and services or intentions to participate in specific travel-related activities.

Subscribers will receive 12 monthly reports containing tabulations of the special proprietary questions plus base demographic and trip characteristics data. At the end of 1983, subscribers will receive complete base data collected during the year.

The Data Center is now accepting subscriptions to the 1983 National Travel Survey. Subscribers who enlist before December 1 will receive complete base data collected by the 1982 survey as a

(Continued on page 3)

DUN AND BRADSTREET CHIEF ECONOMIST WILL ADDRESS TRAVEL FORUM

Joe Duncan, corporate economist and chief statistician of Dun and Bradstreet, will forecast the performance of the U.S. economy in the coming year at the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum to be held in Washington, D.C., on December 9, 1982.

Duncan is responsible for Dun and Bradstreet's data base and its use in economic analysis. Before joining the company in 1981, he was chief statistician of the federal government, serving the Office of Management and Budget.

Duncan served on the World Tourism Organization's task force which gathered international data on travel flows and border statistics. He also represented the U.S. on the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for eight years.

For forum program and registration information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202/293-1040 # #

SEPTEMBER TRAVEL PRICES OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICES

Despite a drop in gasoline prices, the cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.6 percent in September 1982, up slightly from the 0.5 percent increase recorded in August.

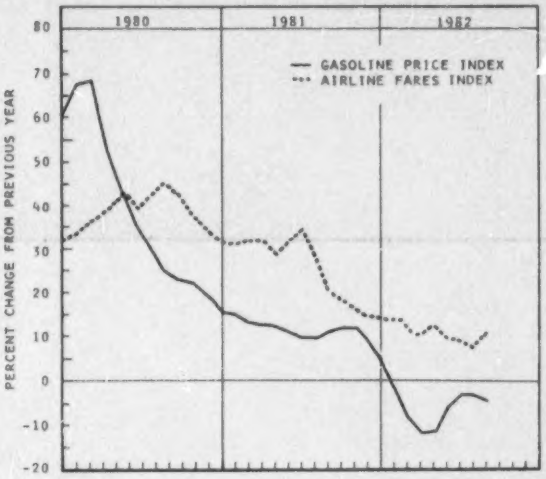
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased only 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in September.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 345.2 in September (1967=100).

The cost of airline fares jumped 3.0 percent, the largest increase among all TPI components. The cost of incidental purchases followed with an increase of 0.8 percent.

Three TPI components declined from their August levels. Gasoline prices posted the largest decrease, falling 1.1 percent, followed by intercity bus and rail fares.

The TPI has risen 5.6 percent since August 1981, compared to a 5.0 percent increase in the CPI during the same period. # #



AIRLINE FARES INCREASE DESPITE DROP IN GASOLINE PRICES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, September, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change August, 1982 to September, 1982	Annual Percent Change September, 1981 to September, 1982
Transportation	0.9	2.6
Airline Fares	3.0	9.9
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.4	5.0
Intercity Train Fares	-0.1	11.0
Taxicab Fares	0.0	3.9
Gasoline	-1.1	-4.1
Lodging	0.3	11.3
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.1
Entertainment Services	0.7	7.4
Incidentals	0.8	4.1
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	5.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	5.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

STATE TRAVEL OFFICE SURVEY NEARS COMPLETION

The average state travel office budget grew by three percent over last year according to preliminary findings from the Data Center's Survey of State Travel Offices, 1982-83. Based on responses from the 47 states which so far have reported their new budgets, the average tourism development allocation for fiscal year 1982-83 increased to $2,635,000 from $2,553,00.

The survey, expected to be released before the end of the year, will be the tenth annual report on the budget, advertising, promotion, and administration of each state and U.S. territorial tourism development agency.

This year the report has been expanded to include more analytical text which will evaluate and compare budgets highlighting geographic variations in the development of tourism. In addition, the information gathered from the U.S. territories will be treated in a separate section to facilitate more useful comparisons.

The Survey of State Travel Offices 1982-83 will be sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for $50 from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Advance orders are accepted. # #

SURVEY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

bonus. For a prospectus describing the 1983 National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne Cook, manager of survey research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone 202/293-1040. # #

AUGUST TRAVEL INCREASES 5 PERCENT

Following declines in June and July, the volume of travel rebounded in August as Americans took five percent more trips than one year ago, reported the Data Center's National Travel Survey.

Business and convention travel continued an upward climb begun in June, and vacation travel increased four percent over the year earlier mark.

According to the monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 adult Americans, the average trip during August was shorter in both distance and duration than last year.

Many Americans are still cautious however, as nearly two percent less than last year are planning a vacation trip during the next six months. The survey reported a substantial increase in the number of vacationers planning to travel by air and a decrease in those planning to use personal motor vehicles. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	August, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from July, 1982 (percent)	Change from August, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	2,102.1	2.5%	-11.7%	-9.8%
Eastern Gateway	3,245.0	-21.6	5.3	1.2
G. Washington County	11,364.0	-7.6	-1.2	- .7
The South	9,814.7	-1.8	3.4	-1.1
Great Lakes County	1,071.4	8.8	2.3	2.2
Mountain West	5,430.6	-8.4	-5.3	-3.0
Frontier West**	3,269.6	-57.1**	7.2	28.8
Far West	6,272.5	-2.5	-4.5	*
The Islands	693.5	-2.2	14.0	19.3
TOTAL	43,163.4	-14.2%	-.5%	4.3%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent. ** Large decline due to special event during previous month.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	August, 1982	% Change from July, 1982	% Change from August, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,743 million	0.5	11.9	8.5
Gasoline service stations	$8,187 million	-0.8	-3.1	-3.4
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	69.2 percent	-0.1	-5.2	-4.2
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.0 billion	1.4	4.9	3.6
International revenue passenger-miles	5.1 billion	4.6	-6.9	-4.0
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	41.5 billion	-1.3	2.0	1.6
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	487.3 million	7.0	-9.0	-13.2
Travel Price Index[7]	343.2	0.5	5.2	5.8
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	145.9 million	13.8	5.0	-6.6
Vacation person-trips	106.5 million	26.9	3.6	-9.6
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	46,498,400	-7.7	4.6	3.1
Overnight stays	3,328,800	-0.7	-2.7	0.9
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	1,137,749	-1.8	-7.5	-5.0
From Canada	1,441,313	8.0	-7.6	-5.9
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	827,291	-18.5	2.8	4.3
To Canada	2,216,096	-3.2	-5.6	-4.9
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,856 thousand	3.4	3.3	-0.6

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

December, 1982 Volume 11, Number 12

VOLUME OF FOREIGN VISITORS DECLINES

Preliminary estimates for the first nine months of 1982 indicate the volume of foreign visitors to the U.S. is down 9 percent from last year. According to research released by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA), 1982 will probably register the first overall decline in in-bound travel in two decades.

The volume of travel from Canada, Mexico, Europe and South America all posted declines. Visitor volume from Mexico fell 41 percent in the third quarter alone, as the drastic drop in the value of the peso priced U.S. travel out of the reach of most Mexican residents. Travel to the U.S. from Europe is down 12 percent, led by the United Kingdom with a 20 percent drop.

Among leading suppliers of in-bound travel, only Japan and Venezuela showed increases, up 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for the nine month period. "Other areas," including Africa and the Middle East, also showed a 3 percent increase.

The data indicate all areas weakened in the third quarter, with total visitor volume down 12 percent compared to 6 percent for the first six months.

The depressed travel activity may continue. Many analysts believe the dollar will remain strong against most major foreign currencies over the next several years. The political and financial stability of the U.S. relative to other major countries and our greater success in reducing inflation can continue to keep the dollar priced high in international exchange markets. If this is true, we can expect to see the current downward trend in foreign visitation continue over the next year or so.

For a copy of USTTA's analysis of the first three quarters of 1982, contact Don Wynegar, director-office of research, 202/377-4028. # #

RECESSION CAUSES DECLINE IN WORLDWIDE OCCUPANCY

Hotels were hit hard by the recession in 1981 as room occupancy declined for the second straight year and net income was off a staggering 22 percent, according to Worldwide Lodging Industry 1982.

Copies of the Worldwide Lodging Industry 1982 are available ($35 per copy) from the Director of Publications, Laventhol & Horwath, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Telephone (215) 299-1553. # #

FORUM PRESENTS "TRAVEL MARKETING IN THE COMING RECOVERY"

Travel marketing and research executives are coming from all over the United States on December 9, 1982, to attend the eighth annual Travel Outlook Forum at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Focusing on travel marketing in the coming recovery, the general morning session will present the outlook for the economy, consumer views on the coming recovery, travel trends in 1982, and the outlook for international visitation.

Panels of industry experts will discuss the outlook for air transportation, surface transportation, accommodations, and recreation and attractions in the afternoon.

The complete transcript of the forum will be available in 1983. For further information, contact Ida Simmons, manager of communications, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202) 293-1040. # #

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX DECLINES IN OCTOBER

Considerable declines in the cost of both gasoline and lodging while out of town caused a 0.2 percent drop in the cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

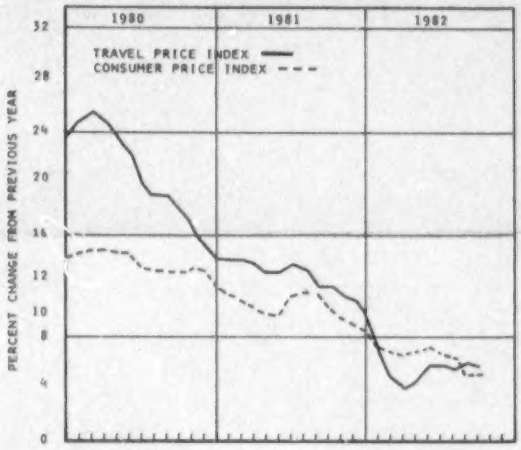
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in October.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 344.5 in October (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town fell 1.4 percent, and gasoline prices fell 0.9 percent, spurring a decrease in the TPI.

Airline fares rose 1.0 percent, the largest increase among all components, followed closely by the cost of entertainment services which rose 0.9 percent.

The TPI has increased 5.4 percent since October 1981, compared to a 5.1 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. Over the past twelve months, airline fares have increased 11.2 percent, leading all TPI components, followed by the cost of lodging while out of town with a 10.4 percent increase. # #



INCREASE IN CONSUMER PRICES FALLS BELOW TRAVEL PRICE INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, October, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change September, 1982 to October, 1982	Annual Percent Change October, 1981 to October, 1982
Transportation	0.1	2.7
Airline Fares	1.0	11.2
Intercity Bus Fares	0.5	2.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	7.4
Taxicab Fares	0.1	3.8
Gasoline	-0.9	-4.7
Lodging	-1.4	10.4
Food Away From Home	0.3	4.9
Entertainment Services	0.9	7.3
Incidentals	0.6	4.3
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.2	5.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	5.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL VOLUME INCREASES 1 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER

Americans are still cautious about traveling. According to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, travel increased by only one percent in September when compared to travel during the same month one year ago.

Trips taken for personal and "other" purposes dropped substantially, causing the lull for the month. However, pleasure travel posted a 13 percent increase followed by a 10 percent increase in business and convention travel.

The monthly telephone survey reported that trips increased in both distance and duration over one year ago. The average distance grew from 680 to 780 round-trip miles while travelers averaged 5.0 nights per trip, up from 4.3 nights the previous September.

Travel by air increased 7 percent while use of other common carriers dropped off significantly. Travel by personal motor vehicle grew 2 percent.

Underscoring Americans' reluctance to travel in the face of uncertainty about the economy, the survey reported a continued decline in vacation planning begun in May 1982. Four percent fewer Americans plan to take a vacation trip in the next six months. Holiday travel may be lighter than last year as the survey reported an even larger decline in intentions to travel during November and December.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the nation.

The National Travel Survey monthly reports are available to subscribers only. Subscriptions are now available for 1983. For a prospectus and further information about new features of the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne Cook, manager of survey research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone 202/293-1040. # #

BRIEFS

Data Center director Douglas Frechtling presented a summary of the Data Center's annual Economic Review of Travel in America to the 71st annual convention of the American Hotel and Motel Association in Vancouver, British Columbia, last month.

# #

The following figure for August was unavailable at presstime for the November issue: August intercity bus passenger-miles was 3.2 billion.

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	September, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from August, 1982 (percent)	Change from September, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	1,246.8	-24.6%	-3.3%	-9.0%
Eastern Gateway	1,490.9	-54.3	2.5	1.4
G. Washington County	9,432.1	-14.3	-1.9	- .8
The South	8,401.7	-15.3	6.6	-*
Great Lakes County	579.5	-45.9	2.1	2.2
Mountain West	2,884.8	-46.6	-9.2	-3.9
Frontier West	2,058.6	-37.0	14.1	27.4
Far West	4,594.4	-27.5	-13.2	-2.2
The Islands	579.2	-9.4	12.4	18.5
TOTAL	31,268.0	-26.5%	-1.0%	3.6%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	September, 1982	% Change from August, 1982	% Change from September, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,772 million	-0.1	9.8	8.7
Gasoline service stations	$8,092 million	-0.6	-5.4	-3.7
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	63.3 percent	-8.5	-7.0	-4.5
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.2 billion	-22.4	1.2	3.3
International revenue passenger-miles	4.1 billion	-18.0	-3.2	-3.9
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.4 billion	-24.5	6.7	0.9
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	36.5 billion	-12.0	2.2	1.7
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	306.5 million	37.1	-13.7	-13.3
Travel Price Index[7]	345.2	0.6	5.6	5.7
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	95.6 million	-34.5	1.1	-5.7
Vacation person-trips	56.8 million	-46.6	-6.4	-9.3
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	31,269,500	-32.8	-2.7	1.4
Overnight stays	2,049,000	-38.4	4.9	1.4
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	864,896	-40.0	-1.4	-5.5
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,154,919	-47.9	-2.2	-4.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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January, 1983 Volume 12, Number 1

CONFERENCE FINDS TOURISM PROSPECTS IMPROVED FOR 1983

Pronouncing 1982 "a prologue to recovery", the eighth annual Travel Outlook Forum last week at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., reviewed travel during 1982 and looked toward 1983.

Douglas Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center elaborated, "Travel activity was disappointing in 1982. The number of trips declined 6 percent in the first nine months, and travel receipts increased only 1.8 percent in real dollars, well below historical levels."

Turning to 1983, Frechtling sounded an optimistic note as he reviewed the recent results of the Data Center's monthly telephone National Travel Survey. "Overall, travel strengthened in July, and actually exceeded August and September rates of one year ago. Business travel, though off 2 percent for the year, held up surprisingly well considering the depth of the recession. This travel actually outpaced 1981 for the last 4 months."

Joseph Duncan, corporate economist and chief statistician of Dun and Bradstreet, also presented an optimistic outlook for the economy. He predicted that real GNP would be up 4 to 5 percent in the first half of 1983 and grow at 4 percent for the second half of the year. However, he cautioned, high federal deficits could cause an increase in interest rates, and the weak international economy coupled with a strong U.S. dollar may cause weakened demand for U.S. products.

Richard Curtin, director of Surveys of Consumer Attitudes of the University of Michigan, forecast a modest improvement in consumer spending in 1983. Although 41 percent of surveyed consumers reported a worsening of their financial situation in the third quarter of this year, they expect business conditions to improve, and their own with it. However, Curtin added, purchases of houses and vehicles rather than travel and vacations can be expected. Curtin also noted that businesses have become more frugal with travel budgets, a trend that will continue.

On the international scene, Don Wynegar, director of the office of research of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, reported a decline of 9 percent in foreign visitation in 1982 (the first drop in inbound tourism in 20 years). U.S. travel abroad declined 1 percent. Wynegar predicted about the same number of foreign arrivals in 1983 and said that 4 percent more Americans will go abroad than last year.

Karen Rubin, senior editor of Travel Agent Magazine, advised that the 25-to-35 age group will offer the greatest potential to travel marketers. She reasoned that because this group, which comprises 17 percent of the population, has a large number of dual-income households and is postponing child-rearing until the late thirties, it has more discretionary income than other age groups. However, she cautioned, in this age group, travel competes with a home and automobile for discretionary dollars.

Luncheon speaker, U.S. Representative William Boner, secretary-treasurer of the Congressional Tourism Caucus, was sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America. He cited the National

(Continued on page 3)

The closing date to add questions to the March wave of the National Travel Survey (NTS), covering travel in January, is February 4, 1983. To add questions or obtain a prospectus describing the NTS, call or write Suzanne Cook at the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 202/293-1040 # #

NOVEMBER TRAVEL PRICES POST RECORD-BREAKING DECLINE

Posting the greatest decline in its 14 years on record, the cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) fell 0.6 percent in November.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPi) fell 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in November 1982.

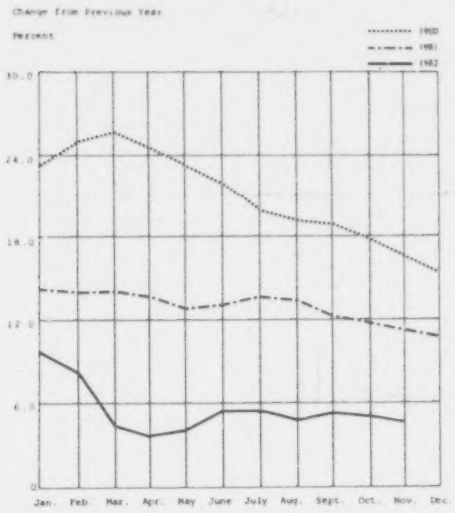
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 342.5 in November (1967=100).

Falling prices of four TPI components led to the record-breaking decline. The cost of lodging while out of town dropped 1.8 percent, and gasoline prices fell 0.6 percent. Airline fares and the cost of incidental purchases also showed signifcant declines.

The cost of intercity rail fares showed the largest monthly increase, 2.9 percent. The TPI has increased 4.9 percent since November 1981, somewhat more than the 4.6 percent growth in the CPI same period. The cost of lodging while out of town has increased 10.4 percent over the past twelve months, the greatest increase of all TPI components.

Gasoline prices are 5.2 percent below last November's level, falling the last four consecutive months. # #

Travel Prices Rose 5.6% Over 1981 Average



Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, November, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change October, 1982 to November, 1982	Annual Percent Change November, 1981 to November, 1982
Transportation	-0.4	2.0
Airline Fares	-0.5	9.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.9	3.2
Intercity Train Fares	2.9	9.1
Taxicab Fares	0.1	3.2
Gasoline	-0.6	-5.2
Lodging	-1.8	10.4
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.8
Entertainment Services	0.4	7.2
Incidentals	-0.4	3.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.6	4.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-0.2	4.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

1983 TRAVEL OUTLOOK (CONTINUED)

Tourism Policy Act as the most significant accomplishment in 1982. Optimistic in his outlook for 1983, Boner noted that the U.S. is tapping only 10 percent of the international travel market. However, he cited three obstacles to developing this market: first, long customs lines which greet the foreign visitor; second, limitations in tax deductibility of travel and entertainment expenses; and third, attempts to budget no funds for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration in 1984.

The 1983 Travel Outlook Forum also presented panels of experts who discussed the outlook for various travel industry segments. Among their findings:

- although travel by personal motor vehicle is up, trips are closer to home and frequently to recreational attractions;
- in the intercity bus industry, regular route travel is down and net income is 50 percent below that of last year. However, tour and charter bus ridership is up 5 percent;
- Amtrak revenues increased 10 percent over 1981; however, ridership was down 8 percent;
- the major airlines lost $200 million in 1982 and estimated that 75 percent of all passengers traveled at discount fares;
- confusion of over air fare changes will cause more travelers to turn to travel agents in the coming year;
- the foodservice industry recorded a slightly more than one percent real growth in sales in 1982;
- lodging industry predictions for 1983: 11.3 percent increase in total receipts, 2.6 percent increase in occupancy, and 7.7 percent increase in room rates over 1982;
- in the cruise industry, passenger volume reached an all-time high in 1982 and has a promising outlook for 1983;
- the panel on recreation and attractions concluded that 1983 would be "flat."

The 1983 Travel Outlook Forum brought together over 250 travel industry executives from across the U.S. and 12 foreign countries, the largest audience in the seminar's eight years.

Complete proceedings of the forum will be released in January and will be available as the 1983 Outlook for Travel and Tourism for $70.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	October, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from September, 1982 (percent)	Change from October, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	1,201.9	2.0%	17.4%	-6.5%
Eastern Gateway	846.3	-40.0	12.0	2.0
G. Washington Country	8,505.6	-3.1	2.0	-0.6
The South	8,045.9	12.8	1.6	-*
Great Lakes Country	447.0	-22.9	14.8	3.2
Mountain West	1,238.8	-5.2	-4.5	-3.9
Frontier West	1,722.6	-16.3	11.0	26.2
Far West	3,439.7	-25.2	-0.5	-2.0
The Islands	574.7	-0.8	20.8	18.7
TOTAL	26,022.5	- 9.7%	3.2%	4.0%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	October, 1982	% Change from September, 1982	% Change from October, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$8,914 million	2.5	11.4	8.9
Gasoline service stations	$8,143 million	-0.4	-4.3	-3.6
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	67.5 percent	6.6	-5.6	-4.6
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.3 billion	8.2	3.7	3.4
International revenue passenger-miles	3.9 billion	-5.0	-0.5	-3.6
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	36.6 billion	0.1	3.3	1.9
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	318.4 million	3.9	5.3	-11.9
Travel Price Index[7]	344.5	-0.2	5.4	5.7
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	84.0 million	-12.1	-21.9	-7.5
Vacation person-trips	51.3 million	-9.7	-19.1	-10.3
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	25,940,900	-17.0	-3.5	1.2
Overnight stays	994,600	-51.5	0.5	-0.9
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	777,867	-12.5	-6.2	-5.0
From Canada	612,598	-29.2	-21.1	-6.7
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	626,232	-22.1	0.0	4.3
To Canada	710,306	-38.5	0.1	-4.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,500 thousand	0.9	-1.2	-1.0

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

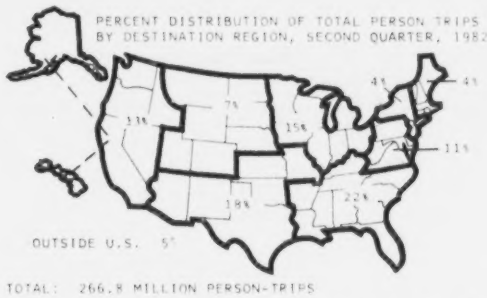
U.S. Travel Data Center

February, 1983 Volume 12, Number 2

TRAVEL FALLS 14 PERCENT IN SECOND QUARTER, 1982

The depressing effects of continuing recession remained unabated in the second quarter of 1982 as growing fears about job and income losses reduced travel demands and dampened plans for the coming summer, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1982 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report.

Americans took 267 million person-trips during the three-month period, a 14 percent decline from one year earlier. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)



Although showing a decline in visitation, The South remained the number one destination of travelers this quarter.

The overall decline centered around pleasure and vacation travel which fell 15 percent below year-earlier levels. However, business/convention travel, according to the survey report, fell less than one percent while in the depths of the recession.

During the second quarter of 1982, Americans traveled in larger parties, more frequently with their children, and relied more on the hospitality of friends and relatives. Trip distances were somewhat longer, 760 round-trip miles, but travelers stayed away fewer nights than one year ago.

Americans from upper income households, least affected by the eroding effects of the recession, continued to travel at levels almost as high as in 1981.

The introduction of several new discount fares during the second quarter offset the effects of declining demand on the airline industry, as trips by air rose 2 percent while trips by personal motor vehicle declined 13 percent.

The 1982 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis, and comparisons with 1981. It is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

STATE WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIAL NAMED DATA CENTER CHAIRMAN

Bob LeBlanc, executive director of the Louisiana Exhibition Authority, 1984 World's Fair, was elected chairman of the U.S. Travel Data Center Board of Trustees in December.

Other officers elected by the Data Center trustees are Bob Gall, vice president-transportation marketing, Amtrak, as vice chairman; Charles R. Goeldner, director, Business Research Division, University of Colorado, as secretary; William D. Toohey, president, Travel Industry Association of America, as treasurer; and Douglas C. Frechtling as director.

Newly elected members of the board of trustees are Skip Becker, director, Pennsylvania Bureau of Travel Development; Jesse Liebman, staff vice-president planning and forecasts, Trans World Airlines; Bob Richards, executive vice president, American Hotel and Motel Association; and Robert Uguccioni, execu-

(See BOARD, page 3)

DECEMBER TRAVEL PRICES CONTINUE RECORD-BREAKING DECLINE

The cost of travel in the U.S. during December fell a record 0.9 percent, breaking the record 0.6 percent decrease set just last month, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in December 1982.

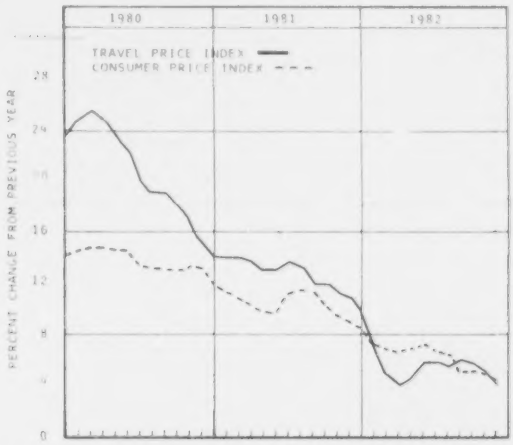
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 339.3 in December (1967=100).

Large decreases in the prices of three TPI components contributed to the record decline. The cost of lodging while out of town fell 2.2 percent, gasoline prices dropped 1.8 percent, and airline fares dropped 0.7 percent.

The cost of intercity bus fares showed the largest monthly increase, 1.0 percent.

The TPI has increased only 3.8 percent since December 1981, slightly less than the 3.9 percent growth in the CPI over the same period. Intercity rail fares have increased 10.1 percent during the past twelve months, the largest increase of all TPI components.

Gasoline prices are actually 6.6 percent below last December's level, following consecutive declines in the last five months. # #



INFLATION IN TRAVEL AND CONSUMER PRICES CONTINUES TO DECLINE.

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, November, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change November, 1982 to December, 1982	Annual Percent Change December, 1981 to December, 1982
Transportation	-1.1	0.9
Airline Fares	-0.7	9.1
Intercity Bus Fares	1.0	3.4
Intercity Train Fares	0.9	10.1
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.1
Gasoline	-1.8	-6.6
Lodging	-2.2	7.4
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.0
Entertainment Services	0.0	6.8
Incidentals	-0.3	3.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.9	3.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-0.4	3.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL FALLS AGAIN IN OCTOBER

Following small gains in late summer and early fall, the volume of travel plummeted 16 percent in October, as compared to one year ago when travel activity was particularly strong, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

Business travel, including conventions declined 19 percent after showing surprising strength in the June - September months. Vacationers cut back some what less but still reported 13 percent fewer person-trips than in October of 1981. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported shorter distances and longer durations for most types of travel. However, business/convention and air travelers reported substantially longer distances and more person-nights than one year ago.

Americans continue to be reluctant to travel as vacation planning declined for the sixth consecutive month. The October survey reported that 7 percent fewer Americans are now planning to take a vacation in the next six months. Among those who are planning such trips, moreover, interest in auto/truck/RV travel is stronger than for air. # #

BOARD (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

cutive director, Pocono Mountains Vacation Bureau, Inc.

Dick Ashman, corporate vice president-government and industry relations, Holiday Inns, Inc., was elected for another two-year term. # #

DATA CENTER APPOINTS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

The U.S. Travel Data Center recently announced that Suzanne D. Cook has been promoted to assistant director.

For the past five years, Ms. Cook has served as manager of survey research for the private, non-profit research center. Previously, she was senior project director for the Arbitron Company, a broadcasting research firm.

Ms. Cook will continue to be responsible for all market and survey research conducted by the Data Center, including the monthly National Travel Survey, now in its fourth year. She will also supervise the International Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus 1983-84 Convention Income Survey, to begin later this year. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	November, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from October, 1982 (percent)	Change from November, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	606.7	-49.5%	12.5%	-5.6%
Eastern Gateway	412.2	-51.3	12.4	2.2
G. Washington Country	7,349.3	-13.5	9.9	*
The South	6,619.3	-32.2	14.2	-1.0
Great Lakes Country	154.9	-65.3	4.8	3.2
Mountain West	608.4	-52.3	-6.2	-4.0
Frontier West	1,216.5	-29.4	7.3	25.2
Far West	2,752.9	-20.0	-*	-1.9
The Islands	534.3	-7.0	16.2	18.5
TOTAL	20,254.5	-26.7%	9.2%	4.0%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	November, 1982	% Change from October, 1982	% Change from November, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,106 million	0.6	14.8	9.6
Gasoline service stations	$8,269 million	0.8	-3.1	-3.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	59.3 percent	-12.1	-3.3	-4.5
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.5 billion	-5.2	6.6	3.6
International revenue passenger-miles	3.0 billion	-22.8	-5.3	-3.6
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.0 billion	-19.8	4.7	1.7
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	33.5 billion	-8.5	2.0	1.9
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	267.0 million	-16.1	-8.4	-11.6
Travel Price Index[7]	342.5	-0.6	4.9	5.6
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	84.8 million	1.0	-15.5	-7.6
Vacation person-trips	48.8 million	-5.1	-23.0	-10.9
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	20,255,300	-21.9	9.0	1.4
Overnight stays	576,100	-42.1	4.6	-0.5
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	640,884	-17.6	-6.4	-5.1
From Canada	592,666	-3.3	-4.8	-6.6
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	501,456	-19.9	-1.8	3.9
To Canada	411,728	-42.0	-2.5	-4.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,448 thousand	0.9	1.1	-0.7

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

March, 1983 Volume 12, Number 3

TOURISM FORECASTERS LOOK TO RECOVERY

A substantial economic recovery and pent-up consumer demand for travel will combine to produce a strong upturn in travel away from home in 1983, conclude industry authorities in the 1983 Outlook for Travel and Tourism, released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Containing forecasts by industry experts presented to the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum held in Washington in December, the report pronounced 1982 a "prologue to recovery," and predicted favorable increases in auto rental, lodging, foodservice, and auto and air travel in the coming year. Forecasters cautioned, however, that the extent of these increases will depend on the timing and strength of the economic recovery.

"Over the past year or so, Americans postponed many of their vacation trips until economic times improved," Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director of the U.S. Travel Data Center, noted. "Economic growth projected for 1983 will remove many of the barriers to increased travel and tourism as consumers' confidence in their economic future increases."

Trends cited in the outlook for 1983 include:

1) a more educated consumer, shopping for the most value for the travel dollar;

2) increasing segmentation of the travel market and more aggressive marketing among competitors;

3) new and varied techniques to cut costs and to improve appeal to specific travel market segments.

The outlook for 1983 varied widely among the sectors of the travel industry. Foreign visitation is expected to be about the same as last year, and about 4 percent more Americans will travel overseas than last year.

In the transportation sector, Trans World Airlines predicts 4.4 percent increase in airline passenger miles and 11 percent increase in passenger revenue. Deregulation of the intercity bus sector clouds the outlook for 1983, although increased competition will be created by new opportunities to enter the marketplace. The rail passenger carrier, Amtrak, predicts a 10 percent growth in ridership.

In the hospitality sector, an 8 percent increase in foodservice sales is expected in 1983. The lodging sector anticipates a 2.6 percent increase in occupancy over 1982, with sales up 11 percent.

The 1983 Outlook for Travel and Tourism also includes new approaches to travel marketing in the coming recovery, suggestions for competing in a growing competitive climate, developments in the cruise and attractions industries and travel agency trade, and the projected path for the U.S. economy in 1983.

The report, over 200 pages of charts and text, is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for $70.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

STATE TRAVEL DEVELOPMENT BUDGETS SHOW LITTLE GROWTH

Tourism development offices in 45 states plan to spend $42 million for travel advertising in 1982-83, according to the 1982-83 Survey of State Travel Offices released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The survey reports a 0.6-percent decline from the prior year's advertising allocations. The average state will devote more than $937,700 to advertising, over one-third of the average total promotion and development budget.

(See BUDGETS, page 3)

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JANUARY TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE MODERATELY

Following three consecutive monthly decreases, the cost of travel, as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), rose 0.5 percent in January 1983, up from the 0.9 percent decline registered in December.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in January.

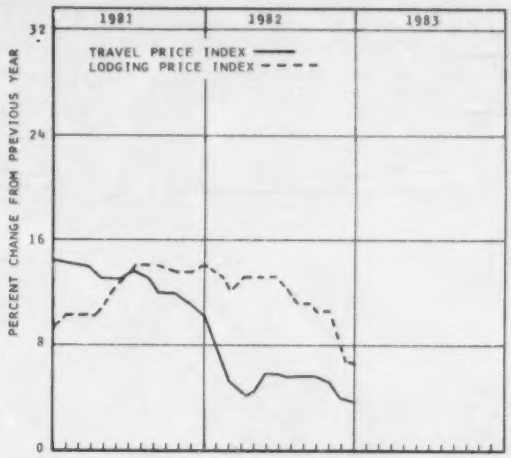
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 341.1 in January (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town posted the largest increase for the month, 2.6 percent, followed by intercity bus fares, up 1.1 percent from December.

Gasoline prices declined 2.5 percent, the sixth consecutive month gasoline prices have fallen. The cost of incidental purchases dropped 0.4 percent, while taxicab fares showed no change.

The TPI has increased 3.4 percent since January 1982, while the CPI is up 3.8 percent during the same period. Intercity rail fares are up 10.6 percent from a year ago to lead all TPI components.

Gasoline prices are actually 8.4 percent below last January's level, while taxicab fares have increased only 1.6 percent. # #



LODGING PRICE INCREASES CONTINUE TO MODERATE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, January, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change December, 1982 to January, 1983	Annual Percent Change January, 1982 to January, 1983
Transportation	-0.7	0.4
Airline Fares	0.9	9.8
Intercity Bus Fares	1.1	3.9
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	10.6
Taxicab Fares	0.0	1.6
Gasoline	-2.5	-8.4
Lodging	2.6	6.6
Food Away From Home	0.6	4.9
Entertainment Services	1.0	6.7
Incidentals	-0.4	3.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.5	3.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	3.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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BRIEFS

The number of intercity bus passenger-miles in October was 2.5 billion. This figure was unavailable at presstime for the January issue.

# #

The U.S. Travel Data Center's second annual Summer Vacation Travel Seminar will be held in May. Further details will be included in the April issue of Travel Printout. # #

BUDGETS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

States plan to spend a total of $130 million on all travel and tourism development programs in 1982-83, 4 percent more than the previous year. For the first time, the average state travel development budget tops $2.6 million.

Not all states are sharing in travel development budget growth. Eleven states will spend less than during the previous fiscal year, while 35 will spend more.

"However," Data Center director, Dr. Douglas Frechtling, commented, "when we conducted the first Survey of State Travel Offices in 1973, the average state/territorial travel promotion budget was $853,000. In ten years, that figure has more than tripled."

New York leads all states and territories with a travel development budget of $12.1 million. Four other states will spend more than $5 million during 1982-83. Of all the states, the state of Kansas will spend the least on travel development: $366,350.

The Survey of State Travel Offices, 1982-83 is the tenth annual report on the budgets, advertising, and programs of the state and U.S. territory tourism development agencies. The 100-page report is being sent to members of the U.S. Travel Data Center and is available to others for $50.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

This study was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. # #

DECEMBER TRAVEL RETURNS TO 1981 LEVELS

After several months of depressed travel activity, rising consumer confidence and hopes of a recovery boosted vacation travel 7 percent in December 1982, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey conducted in January reported trips for all purposes, however, were still 3 percent below year-earlier levels. Total travel has improved since November, when total person-trips fell 16 percent below the 1981 level. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Round-trip distances fell about 100 miles per trip and durations fell slightly, although business/convention and air trips were significantly longer than in December of 1981.

Business and convention travel has returned to levels recorded in 1981, suggesting that the detrimental effects of recession are continuing to abate.

Falling gasoline prices and a renewed interest in pleasure and vacation travel put many Americans back on the road in December, as travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle rose 8 percent.

Vacation travel intentions have also returned to year-earlier levels. Thirty-nine percent of the public plans to take a vacation trip within the next six months, according to the survey, up from 35 percent in the previous monthly survey.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.

The first monthly report for 1983 will be released soon. To receive this and other reports as released, contact Suzanne D. Cook, assistant director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A note to subscribers: The closing date for adding questions to the April wave of the National Travel Survey is March 21, 1983. # #

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	December, 1982	% Change from November, 1982	% Change from December, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,046 million	-0.1	14.8	10.0
Gasoline service stations	$8,028 million	-2.2	-5.8	-3.8
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	49.1 percent	-17.2	-4.1	-4.6
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.0 billion	11.1	5.2	3.8
International revenue passenger-miles	3.3 billion	9.1	-3.8	-3.7
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	33.4 billion	-0.5	3.7	2.0
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	344.8 million	29.1	-9.9	-11.5
Travel Price Index[7]	339.3	-0.9	3.8	5.5
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	93.9 million	10.7	-2.7	-7.2
Vacation person-trips	61.8 million	26.6	7.1	-9.5
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	538,697	-9.1	1.2	-6.2
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	418,438	0.4	2.9	-3.9
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,239 thousand	-4.9	-6.6	-1.2

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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Congressional Information Service
4520 East West Highway, #800
Bethesda, MD 20814

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

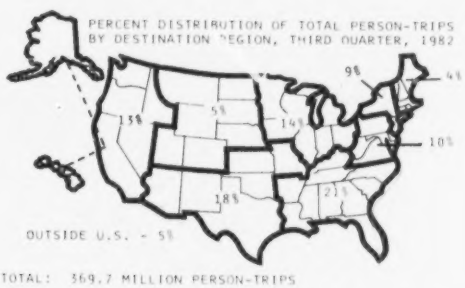
April, 1983 Volume 12, Number 4

TRAVEL REBOUNDS IN THIRD QUARTER, 1982

Following declines in the first two quarters of 1982, travel activity rebounded in the third quarter and increased one percent over the same time of the previous year, according to the 1982 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Despite continuing weakness in the economy, Americans took 370 million person-trips in third quarter of 1982, traditionally the most popular quarter for travel in the U.S. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The report, based on monthly telephone interviews with over 1400 adult Americans, showed a 1 percent increase in travel by auto/truck/RV, while person-trips by air declined 2 percent. Business and convention travel rose 21 percent over the year-earlier mark. More visits to friends and relatives caused an increase in pleasure travel, but vacation travel fell 5 percent for the quarter.



Although it continued to show a small decline in visitation, The South remained the number one destination of travlers this quarter.

As in the second quarter, Americans traveled in slightly larger parties and relied more on the hospitality of friends and relatives for overnight accommodations. The average distance of trips fell slightly, and durations fell from an average of 5 nights to 4.7 nights per trip.

Not surprisingly, the growth in travel this quarter was due almost exclusively to an increase in travel among upper income groups. Those with annual household incomes of $20,000 or more reported 10 percent more person-trips than one year before.

The 1982 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1981 and is being sent to members of the U.S. Travel Data Center. It is available to others for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

SUMMER FORECAST TO BE PRESENTED MAY 12

The outlook for summer vacation travel will be unveiled at a press conference called by the U.S. Travel Data Center at 9:30 a.m. on May 12 at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The summer travel forecast will cover the anticipated performance of individual travel markets in the June - August period of 1983 and examine travel patterns of last summer.

The summer forecast presented at the press conference will be published in the 1983 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets. This report is being sent to full members of the Data Center and is available after May 12 to limited members and others for $55.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Full members of the Data Center are invited to attend the press conference free of charge. For reservations, contact Timmy Peay, registration coordinator, at 202/293-1040. # #

TRAVEL PRICES DROP SHARPLY IN FEBRUARY

Travel prices in the U.S. posted the second largest decline on record in February 1983, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

The cost of travel fell 0.7 percent, compared to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which showed no change on a seasonally unadjusted basis in the same month.

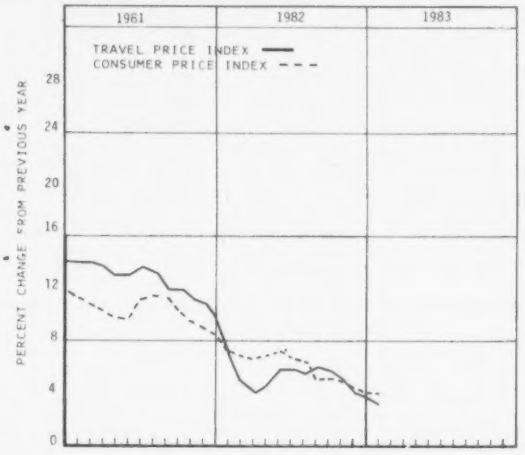
Gasoline prices dropped 3.4 percent, and airline fares fell 1.6 percent to trigger the large decline in overall travel prices.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 338.8 in February (1967=100).

In contrast to the overall decline, the cost of lodging while out of town rose 0.8 percent, the largest increase among TPI components.

The TPI has increased only 2.4 percent since February 1982, the smallest annual increase in nearly a decade, while the CPI has increased 3.5 percent since last February. Gasoline prices have fallen 9.9 percent during the past twelve months.

Intercity rail fares showed the largest increase during the past year, 12.0 percent. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INCREASES CONTINUE TO FALL BELOW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, February, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change January, 1983 to February, 1983	Annual Percent Change February, 1982 to February, 1983
Transportation	-2.3	-1.5
Airline Fares	-1.6	6.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.5	4.9
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	12.0
Taxicab Fares	0.1	1.5
Gasoline	-3.4	-9.9
Lodging	0.8	5.8
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.6
Entertainment Services	0.5	6.4
Incidentals	0.7	3.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.7	2.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.0	3.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
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TRAVEL INCREASES IN JANUARY

Americans responded to encouraging reports of economic recovery by increasing their travel away from home in January 1983, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported 59 million person-trips were taken in January, 6 percent more than one year before. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Declining gasoline prices stimulated an 11 percent increase in auto/truck/RV travel. # #

27TH BIG PICTURE RELEASED

The 27th annual edition of the Travel Industry World Yearbook, The Big Picture, released last month, reports that in 1981 about 17 percent of U.S. hotel/motel occupancy was attributed to foreign visitors. A significant part of the decline in hotel/motel occupancies in 1982 and declines in visits to travel attractions and resorts was the result of the drop in foreign tourists.

The Big Picture provides tourism industry information for 222 cities, states and countries and political and economic analyses to help readers determine future prospects for travel growth in both the U.S. and the world. It is available for $46 plus a $3 mailing charge from Child Waters, Inc., 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036. # #

GASOLINE TAX INCREASE TO HAVE NEGLIGIBLE EFFECT

The five-cent-a-gallon increase in the federal excise tax on gasoline effective April 1, 1983, will have no measurable effect on travel away from home, the U.S. Travel Data Center predicted today. The increase from four to nine cents a gallon will raise federal gasoline excise tax receipts by $5.5 billion on an annual basis. Americans traveling away from home for pleasure and other purposes will spend $640 million a year more as a result of the increase.

This increase will boost the cost of domestic travel by less than one-half of one percent, the Data Center concludes. The increased cost of U.S. auto/truck/RV travel away from home will be less than four percent. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center, noted, "Gasoline prices have fallen in 19 of the last 22 months, so it is unlikely consumers will take much note when making travel plans." # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	December, 1982 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from November, 1982 (percent)	Change from December, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year-to date (percent)
New England	247.5	-62.2%	33.3%	-5.0%
Eastern Gateway	286.3	-30.5	24.7	2.6
G. Washington Country	6,547.1	-11.0	3.6	*
The South	5,474.2	-17.5	4.2	1.2
Great Lakes Country	114.5	-26.1	16.6	3.5
Mountain West	394.3	-35.2	-12.9	-4.2
Frontier West	934.9	-23.1	-1.7	24.1
Far West	2,466.6	-10.4	6.5	-1.4
The Islands	545.0	-2.0	-9.4	15.8
TOTAL	17,010.4	-16.6%	3.7%	3.9%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	January, 1983	% Change from December, 1982	% Change from January, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,138 million	2.2	14.6	14.6
Gasoline service stations	$7,998 million	-0.9	-7.3	-7.3
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	56.1 percent	14.3	-2.3	-2.3
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.0 billion	-1.1	7.5	7.5
International revenue passenger-miles	3.4 billion	1.7	-3.5	-3.5
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.5 billion	-25.0	7.1	7.1
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	29.4 billion	-10.0	8.5	8.5
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	249.3 million	-27.7	-21.8	-21.8
Travel Price Index[7]	341.1	0.5	3.4	3.4
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	59.0 million	-37.2	6.3	6.3
Vacation person-trips	32.8 million	-49.5	22.4	22.4
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	8,605,318	-8.0	17.0	17.0
Overnight stays	373,306	16.2	10.0	10.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	681,604	26.5	3.9	3.9
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	288,058	-31.2	4.0	4.0
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	5,963 thousand	-8.9	0.7	0.7

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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April 1983

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

May, 1983 Volume 12, Number 5

SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL PROJECTIONS HIGHEST IN FIVE YEARS

Americans will increase their vacation travel this summer by 12 percent, the largest increase since 1978, the U.S. Travel Data Center announced today.

"Many Americans postponed vacation trips last year until the economic future appeared more secure. Our summer travel forecast indicates they will begin to release this 'pent-up' demand soon," said Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center. "This is a welcome change from the 9 percent decline in 1982."

According to the forecast, based on interviews with over 6,000 adult Americans, summer trips will be of longer duration and to places farther away from home, benefitting airlines and commercial lodging.

Although all regions of the United States are expected to host more vacationers this summer than last, the Northeast and Far West will enjoy the greatest increase in visitors.

TTRA CONFERENCE FEATURES DATA CENTER AS SUPPLIER

The fourteenth annual Travel and Tourism Research Association Conference, to be held in Banff, Alberta, Canada, on June 12-15, will examine the impact of travel research on the travel marketing process.

Conference members will hear from major suppliers, including Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center. Dr. Frechtling will discuss the Data Center's National Travel Survey, a monthly telephone survey now in its fifth year.

Later, the Data Center will also be an exhibitor at the Custom Research Supplier/User Forum on Tuesday afternoon, June 14. # #

While fewer Southerners have travel plans, The South will attract more vacation travelers from outside the region than last summer.

Overall, the forecast predicts 119 million Americans will take at least one vacation trip this summer.

The complete forecast, 1983 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, is being sent to full members of the Data Center and is available to limited members and others for $55.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.# #

USTTA STUDY RELEASED

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) released the first quarterly report from the Survey of International Air Travelers last month.

The most comprehensive survey ever taken of overseas visitors to the U.S. shows New York City was the most popular city and Florida, California, and New York the most popular states visited.

The report contains trip characteristics and expenditure data by country of origin for over 5,300 foreign visitors responding to in-flight questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed and collected by cooperating airlines in fourth quarter 1982.

In addition to summary reports, custom reports can be provided to individual users in both the public and private sectors. Quarterly reports, which cost $100 each, can be ordered from the USTTA. For further information on subscription to the survey and customized reports, contact Don Wynegar, Director, Office of Research, Room 1516, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Phone 202-377-4028 or 5120. # #

MARCH TRAVEL PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL

The cost of travel in the U.S. has registered declines in five of the last six months, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), as travel prices fell 0.6 percent in March 1983.

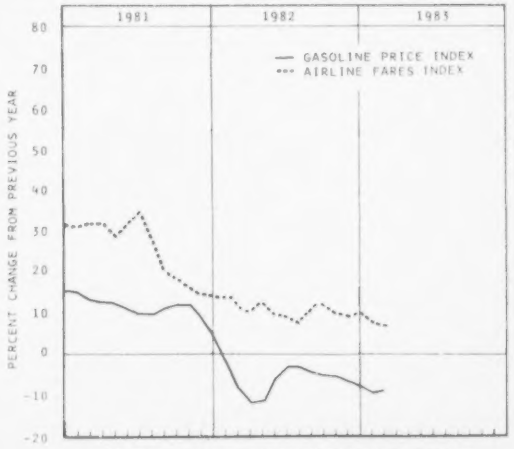
For comparison the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.1 percent in March, on a seasonally unadjusted basis.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 336.9 in March (1967=100).

Decreases in four TPI components led to the overall decline. Gasoline prices showed the largest decline, falling 3.0 percent, followed by airline fares, down 0.6 percent. Taxicab fares and the cost of lodging while out of town also showed declines.

In contrast, intercity bus fares rose 1.5 percent for the month, the largest increase among TPI components.

The TPI has increased only 2.1 percent since March of last year, while the CPI has risen 3.6 percent during the same period. Gasoline prices have fallen 9.2 percent in the last 12 months. On the other hand, intercity rail fares have increased 12.0 percent during the past year, showing the largest growth among all TPI components.# #



GAS PRICES FALL, AIR FARE INFLATION RECEDES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, March, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change February, 1983 to March, 1983	Annual Percent Change March, 1982 to March, 1983
Transportation	-1.6	-1.2
Airline Fares	-0.6	6.3
Intercity Bus Fares	1.5	6.5
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	12.0
Taxicab Fares	-0.1	1.2
Gasoline	-3.0	-9.2
Lodging	-0.2	4.0
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.7
Entertainment Services	0.1	6.2
Incidentals	1.1	3.2
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.6	2.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.1	3.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MARCH TRAVEL SURVEY REPORTS LONGER TRIPS

The U.S. Travel Data Center's March National Travel Survey reported Americans took 49 million person-trips in February, nearly 12 percent less than one year earlier when a surge in travel created unusually high levels for comparison. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Travel for pleasure showed the largest decline, falling 14 percent. Travel for business or to a convention declined the least, 5 percent.

Although the number of trips fell, trip distance and duration increased significantly, good news for airlines and commercial lodging.

Despite the overall decline, air travel grew nearly 10 percent in February. However, travel by personal motor vehicle fell 14 percent.# #

BRIEFS

For a free guide to the Data Center's 1983 programs, write Publications Department, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or phone 202/293-1040.

# #

Beginning in January 1983, the National Park Service visitor volume data will include only recreation visits to the parks. This change will more accurately reflect the trends of travel-related visitors and overnight stays in national parks. # #

TRAVEL INDUSTRY COMPUTER NETWORK NEARS DEBUT

Travel Industry Network, Inc. (TINET), a computer network which transmits data throughout the travel industry, will begin operations in the third quarter of this year. The network will allow subscribers to access both domestic and international travel market research data from various government, syndicated, and private sources; travel trade events; bibliographic listings; shared data bases; and electronic mail services. Plans are underway to add data from the U.S. Travel Data Center.

TINET will interface with many popular systems or supply a microcomputer, terminal, a host of software packages and training. The maximum full service subscription is $5950 annually. Contact Mac Stroud, TINET, Inc., P.O. Box 12325, Tallahasee, FL. 32317, phone 904-224-8288, or visit the TINET demonstration at the TTRA Conference or at POW WOW. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	January, 1983 Recreation visits[1] (thousands)	Change from December, 1982 (percent)	Change from January, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	186.4	-18.9%	39.0%	39.0%
Eastern Gateway	127.1	-40.2	9.5	9.5
G. Washington Country	2,117.0	-30.3	29.0	29.0
The South	2,279.9	11.9	27.4	27.4
Great Lakes Country	87.2	13.1	9.3	9.3
Mountain West	275.9	1.1	19.6	19.6
Frontier West	573.7	5.3	7.5	7.5
Far West	2,707.9	.7	3.1	3.1
The Islands	200.9	27.2	-7.3	-7.3
TOTAL	8,555.9	-7.6%	18.3%	18.3%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	February, 1983	% Change from January, 1983	% Change from February, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,782 million	1.6	12.1	13.7
Gasoline service stations	$8,261 million	-3.9	-7.3	-7.0
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	64.4 percent	13.5	-2.1	-2.0
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.5 billion	-3.8	10.0	8.7
International revenue passenger-miles	2.8 billion	-17.5	0.1	-1.9
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.4 billion	-6.7	-1.4	2.8
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	28.2 billion	-4.5	3.7	6.1
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	247.5 million	-0.7	-10.5	-16.5
Travel Price Index[7]	338.8	-0.7	2.4	2.9
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	49.1 million	-16.8	-11.7	-2.7
Vacation person-trips	25.9 million	-21.0	-10.4	5.4
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	8,881,281	3.2	4.3	10.7
Overnight stays	455,212	21.2	6.3	5.2
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	626,318	-8.0	5.0	4.4
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	336,773	16.9	3.1	3.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,022 thousand	0.7	-0.8	1.1

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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Congressional Information Service
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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

June 1983

Volume 12, Number 6

PRELIMINARY TRAVEL SPENDING ESTIMATES RELEASED

Total spending by travelers away from home in the U.S. grew 1 percent in 1982, according to preliminary estimates by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Travel spending by U.S. and foreign residents in the United States and its territories totaled $194 billion for the year.

This spending directly generated $41 billion in wage and salary income for more than 4.5 million U.S. workers. Because of the small increase in travel spending and the continuing increases in wage and salary rates, 1982 travel spending supported fewer jobs than in the previous year, the first such employment decline in the five years for which consistent data is available.

Since the world economy was especially weak during 1982 and the dollar unusually strong against many foreign currencies, foreign visitor spending in the U.S. declined more than 6 percent, the first drop in over thirty years. The Data Center's National Travel Survey found a 9 percent decline in person-trips taken by Americans during the year.

Top Ten States in U.S. Domestic Travel Expenditures, 1981

State	1981 total U.S. Travel Expenditures ($billions)	1981/1980 change (percent)
California	$21.9 billion	9.4
Florida	13.8 billion	8.6
Texas	12.6 billion	15.7
New York	12.5 billion	9.1
Pennsylvania	6.9 billion	8.6
New Jersey	6.4 billion	33.3
Ohio	5.6 billion	6.1
Illinois	5.5 billion	4.5
Nevada	5.5 billion	4.7
Michigan	5.3 billion	1.6

The Impact of Travel on State Economies 1981, showing Data Center estimates of U.S. travel spending and its impact on each state, is being prepared for printing and should be sent to members in early July. Detailed data on 1982 travel spending in every state will not be ready until mid-1983. # #

TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM DATE SET

The 1984 Travel Outlook Forum will be held on December 12-13, 1983, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Travel Data Center announced today.

The 1984 forum will feature a review of travel in 1983 and an overview of economic and consumer trends for the coming year followed by individual sessions on the outlook for transportation, foodservice, lodging, international travel, and recreation.

For further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 202/293-1040. # #

BOARD OF TRUSTEES ELECTS HUMPHREYS

The U.S. Travel Data Center's Board of Trustees, meeting in Orlando, Florida, last month, elected David Humphreys, president and general counsel of the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA), to serve an interim term as board member.

Humphreys served as legal counsel for the recreational vehicle industry for 10 years before joining RVIA in 1979. As leading spokesman for the recreational vehicle industry, he is a member of the advisory board of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, chairman of the board of the American Recreation Coalition, and a member of the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Council Executive Committee.

RVIA, a full member of the Data Center, is the national trade association of over 300 recreational vehicle manufacturers and components suppliers.# #

TRAVEL PRICES SOAR IN APRIL

Large increases in both gasoline prices and airline fares led a sharp 2.2 percent rise in April travel prices, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

For comparison the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.7 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis.

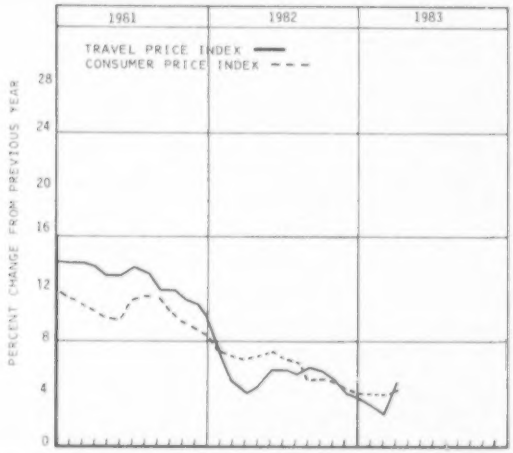
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 344.4 in April 1983 (1967=100).

Gasoline prices climbed 5.5 percent and airline fares rose 3.5 percent to spur the overall increase. The cost of lodging while out of town and intercity bus fares also showed significant increases of 1.4 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Two TPI components, intercity rail fares and incidental purchases, showed no increase from the previous month.

The TPI has increased 4.5 percent since April of last year, while the CPI has risen 3.9 percent during the same period. Airline fares have risen 9.0 percent in the last 12 months, leading all TPI components.

The TPI is derived from U.S. Department of Labor consumer price data and indicates changes in the prices of travel goods and services available to consumers in the U.S.



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION OUTPACES CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION IN MARCH

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, April, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change March, 1983 to April, 1983	Annual Percent Change April, 1982 to April, 1983
Transportation	2.2	5.0
Airline Fares	3.5	9.0
Intercity Bus Fares	1.3	7.5
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.0
Taxicab Fares	0.4	1.5
Gasoline	5.5	0.2
Lodging	1.4	3.8
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.7
Entertainment Services	0.5	6.4
Incidentals	0.0	2.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	2.2	4.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.7	3.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL INCREASES IN MARCH

The long-awaited recovery encouraged Americans to step up travel activity in March, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 67.4 million person-trips in March, 14 percent more than one year ago. (A person-trip is recorded when a person takes a trip of 100 miles or more away from home.)

Improved economic conditions affected pleasure-related travel more favorably than business travel. Pleasure travel in March, including trips to visit friends or relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, rose 8 percent over year-earlier levels. Business travel, however, continued to be weak, showing no growth over March 1982.

All modes of transportation benefitted from the overall increase in travel this month. Air travel showed a 19 percent increase in person-trips, the largest gain, continuing the growth evident since the year began.

As air travel picked up in March, distances became somewhat longer, averaging 100 miles longer than recorded a year earlier. # #

Copies of the 1983 OUTLOOK FOR SUMMER TRAVEL: A GUIDE TO VACATION MARKETS are in limited supply but still available. Send $55 prepaid to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

BRIEFS

The Data Center welcomes new full members: Wisconsin Division of Tourism; Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Council; Needham, Harper, and Steers; Dondo de Promcion Turistica (Peru).

# #

County Economic Impact Studies, which measure the importance of tourism expenditures on each county in a state, have been delivered to Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, and Oklahoma. An individual county study was also delivered to Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky. Studies for Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and South Carolina are currently under way.

# #

For a complete description of county economic studies and their users, write to Bill Evans, Manager of Economic Studies, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	February, 1983 Recreation visits[1] (thousands)	Change from January,1983 (percent)	Change from February, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	281,206	50.8%	30.8%	34.0%
Eastern Gateway	141,547	11.4	*	4.3
G. Washington Country	2,122,340	*	-1.3	11.8
The South	2,352,191	3.1	11.5	18.8
Great Lakes Country	90,040	3.3	38.1	22.2
Mountain West	325,916	18.2	15.0	17.1
Frontier West	732,808	27.7	9.4	8.6
Far West	2,581,697	-4.7	-7.3	-2.3
The Islands	205,702	2.4	-6.9	-5.0
TOTAL	8,833,447	3.2%	2.2%	8.7%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	March, 1983	% Change from February, 1983	% Change from March, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,706 million	0.0	12.6	13.0
Gasoline service stations	$8,114 million	-1.3	-6.0	-6.6
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	64.3 percent	-0.9	-2.4	-2.3
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	18.6 billion	28.6	14.7	10.9
International revenue passenger-miles	3.4 billion	22.6	5.4	0.6
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.0 billion	39.3	-5.3	-0.8
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	33.9 billion	20.3	4.5	5.5
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	252.2 million	1.9	-24.7	-19.5
Travel Price Index[7]	336.9	-0.6	2.1	2.6
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	67.4 million	37.3	14.2	3.2
Vacation person-trips	39.1 million	51.0	36.7	16.0
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	913,186	45.8	-4.0	0.8
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	421,963	25.3	16.2	8.3
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,800 thousand	12.9	2.8	1.1

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

July 1983 Volume 12, Number 7

TRAVEL AND TOURISM REMAINS SECOND LARGEST U.S. RETAIL INDUSTRY

The travel and tourism industry retained its place as the nation's second largest retail or service industry in 1982, according to a report released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The industry serving travelers away from home placed second only to food stores in terms of total business receipts, and again edged out automotive dealers.

U.S. and foreign travelers spent $194 billion in this country during 1982, and produced $183 billion in business receipts, according to The 1982-83 Economic Review of Travel in America.

Moreover, travel spending directly generated 4.5 million U.S. jobs, paying $41 billion in wages and salaries in 1982.

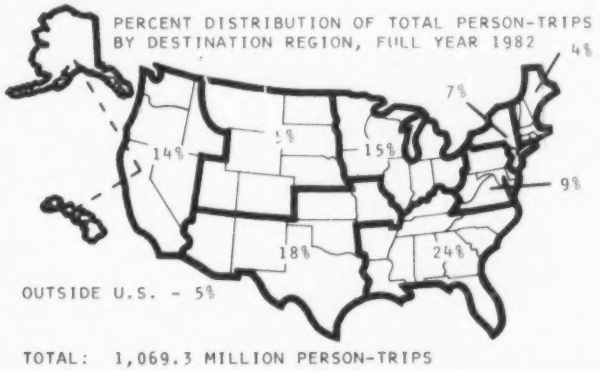
In discussing travel's recent economic contributions, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center, said, "Last year, when the overall economy lost 1.6 million jobs, the travel industry created additional employment as it has for 23 consecutive years. Travel away from home will be a leading force for economic recovery in 1983, as Americans begin to enjoy the pleasure and business trips postponed during last year's recession."

The 1982-83 Economic Review of Travel in America, containing 75 pages of is being sent to all charts, tables and narrative on trends and travel's economic impact, Data Center members and is available to others for $40.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

TRAVEL DECLINES SEVEN PERCENT IN RECESSION YEAR

The 1981-82 recession produced a 7 percent decline in U.S. resident travel away from home last year, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1982 National Travel Survey Full Year Report, released today.

The National Travel Survey reported that 64 percent of all Americans traveled away from home in 1982, producing 1.1 billion person-trips during 1982, (A person trip is measured each time a person goes 100 miles or more away from home.)



The spring and late fall of the year were particularly weak, paralleling economic conditions and falling levels of consumer confidence. Travel grew slightly in late summer and early fall.

Much of the overall decline was registered in reductions of traditionally popular types of travel. Vacation travel declined 11 percent, almost one-half faster than overall travel. Furthermore, travel by auto, truck or recreational vehicle, while remaining the most popular mode of transportation, fell 8 percent below year-earlier levels. On the other hand, consumers, encouraged by a plethora of airfare discounts, reported slightly more air travel than in 1981. # #

MAY TRAVEL PRICES OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICES

Although offset by declining airline fares, the cost of travel rose 0.9 percent in May, according to the U. S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

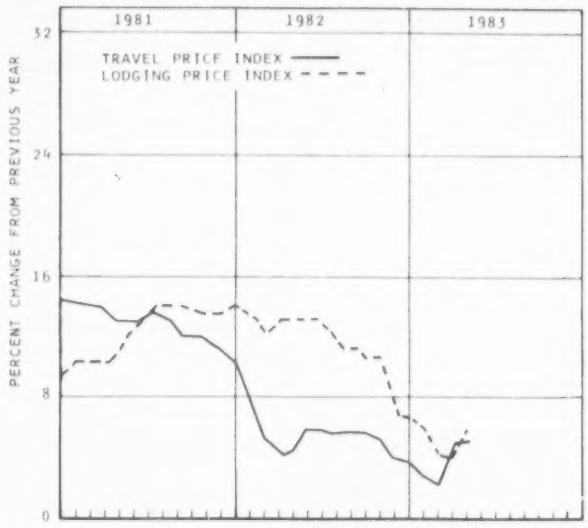
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 347.4 in May 1983 (1967=100).

Gasoline prices increased 3.6 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by intercity bus fares, which rose 1.8 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town also showed a sizable increase, 1.6 percent.

Airline fares declined 1.4 percent from the April level, while both taxicab fares and entertainment services posted no increase from the previous month.

The TPI has increased 4.8 perent since May of last year, while the CPI has risen 3.5 percent during the same period. Intercity bus fares have risen 9.8 percent in the last twelve months, leading all TPI components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are only 1.5 percent above May 1982 levels. # #



LODGING PRICE INCREASES HAVE MODERATED

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, May, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April, 1983 to May, 1983	Annual Percent Change May, 1982 to May, 1983
Transportation	1.0	4.5
Airline Fares	-1.4	5.7
Intercity Bus Fares	1.8	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	4.3
Taxicab Fares	0.0	1.5
Gasoline	3.6	2.8
Lodging	1.6	5.5
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.5
Entertainment Services	0.0	6.3
Incidentals	0.2	2.8
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	4.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	3.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
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TRAVEL DECLINES IN MAY, BUT TRIP PLANNING INCREASES

Although travel by U.S. residents declined in May 1983, plans to travel during the summer and fall have improved, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 73.9 million person-trips in May, 13 percent less than one year ago. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person takes a trip of 100 miles or more away from home.)

While travel for all purposes was down for the month, business/convention travel declined most. The decline in pleasure travel resulted from a cut-back in visits to friends and relatives; however, other pleasure travel, including that for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, rose 15 percent above the May 1982 level.

Despite the overall decline, air travel grew 6 percent in May. Auto/truck/RV travel, on the other hand, fell 20 percent.

On the brighter side, the survey found 54 percent of the American public intending to take a vacation trip within the next six months, up from 49 percent one year ago.

The survey indicated plans to travel by air and by personal motor vehicle are both up 8 percent. Also, vacation trips are likely to be longer in both distance and duration than last year.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population. Subscribers receive two trend reports each month and may add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year.

For further information contact Suzanne Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

BRIEFS

In the June issue of Travel Printout the figure for Amtrak passenger-miles was incorrectly reported. The correct figure is 352.2 million.

# #

The Bureau of Census estimates that annual receipts for hotels/motels and other lodging places was $29.2 billion in 1982, 4.1 percent more than 1981; for amusement and recreation services, $39.2 billion, up 4.7 percent; for car rental/leasing without drivers, $6.6 billion, up 5.6 percent. Figures for these two years are not directly comparable to earlier years.# #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	March, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from February, 1983 (percent)	Change from March, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	391.5	39.2%	29.3%	31.8%
Eastern Gateway	226.3	59.9	19.5	10.7
G. Washington Country	3,615.1	70.3	-9.1	1.1
The South	3,232.7	37.4	6.4	13.3
Great Lakes Country	97.8	8.5	25.4	23.4
Mountain West	402.9	23.6	3.7	22.4
Frontier West	1,222.4	66.8	7.8	8.2
Far West	3,007.9	16.5	-3.7	-2.8
The Islands	237.0	15.2	-0.5	-3.4
TOTAL	12,433.6	40.8%	- *%	4.7%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.
*Less than 0.5 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	April, 1983	% Change from March, 1983	% Change from April, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$9,522 million	-2.5	9.8	12.4
Gasoline service stations	$8,350 million	-2.0	-0.7	-5.0
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	63.5 percent	-1.2	-1.2	-2.1
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.8 billion	-15.2	1.8	8.5
International revenue passenger-miles	3.6 billion	5.8	1.8	1.2
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.1 billion	7.7	-9.5	-3.6
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	34.3 billion	1.2	2.4	4.7
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	366.9 million	1.3	5.5	-4.1
Travel Price Index[7]	334.4	-0.7	1.5	3.1
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	75.4 million	11.9	-4.0	0.9
Vacation person-trips	38.5 million	-1.5	-22.2	1.9
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	17,260,204	33.7	-10.0	-2.0
Overnight stays	820,603	29.3	-9.0	-1.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,536 thousand	-4.5	-5.1	-0.4

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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U.S. Travel Data Center

August 1983 Volume 12, Number 8

TRAVEL REMAINS SECOND LARGEST U.S. EMPLOYER

Travel and Tourism directly generated more U.S. jobs than any other private industry in 1981 except health services. Travel was the top source of jobs in 13 states and among the top three employers in 39 states.

TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT, SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, AND RANK AMONG PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATE, 1981

State	Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands)	Travel Share of Total Employment (Percent)	Travel-Generated Employment Rank
Alaska	13.09	7.13	1
Arizona	66.01	6.34	1
Colorado	98.64	7.62	1
Florida	331.67	8.88	1
Hawaii	57.04	14.09	1
Idaho	28.91	8.82	1
Maine	38.06	9.08	1
Montana	21.05	7.47	1
Nevada	123.05	29.92	1
New Hampshire	30.81	7.81	1
New Mexico	36.64	7.71	1
Utah	38.64	6.92	1
Vermont	35.64	17.44	1

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center, 7/11/83

The Data Center's fifth annual estimates of the economic contributions of travel, The Economic Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1981, was released today. It contains estimates from the economic impact model of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. This report makes available the only consistent set of estimates for all states.

Americans spent $180 billion while traveling in their own country and its territories during 1981, and foreign visitors spent another $12 billion. The total of $192 billion spent in the U.S. was a 10-percent increase over the 1980 total. Travel spending comprised 6.5 percent of the gross national product for the year.

The average travel dollar generated 22 cents in wages and salaries for employees, and it contributed nearly 11 cents in revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The 55-page Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1981 was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America and is being sent to all members of the Data Center. It is available to others for $40.00, prepaid, from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.# #

FULL YEAR REPORT INCLUDES MORE DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In response to requests from National Travel Survey users and Data Center members, a more detailed study of traveler demographics will be included in the 1982 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY FULL YEAR REPORT, to be released in late August.

According to the survey, traveler demographics differ somewhat from those of the population as a whole. In 1982, U.S. residents in the $30,000 to $40,000 income group represented 38 percent of travelers compared to 24 percent of the whole population. Forty-four percent of the whole population has major credit cards, but this group comprised 61 percent of travelers, according to the survey.

Travelers tended to be younger, better educated, and more likely to be employed in white-collar jobs. While 40 percent of the whole population is between 25 and 44 years of age, 48 percent of travelers fell in this age group. In marital status and household composition, traveler demographics are similar to those of the general population. However, a greater percentage of travelers report two or more wage earners in the household.##

TRAVEL PRICES RISE MODERATELY IN JUNE

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.6 percent in June 1983, down from the 0.9 percent increase recorded in May.

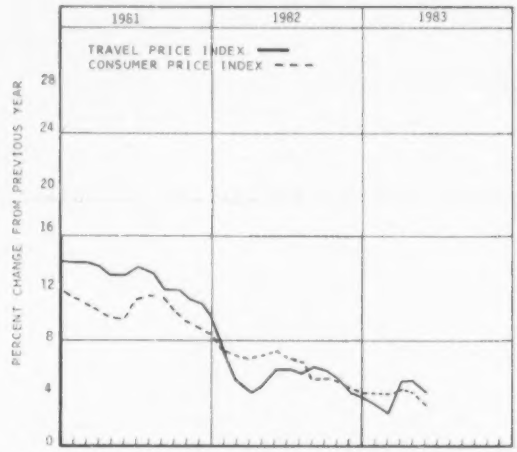
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in June.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 349.5 in May (1967=100).

Gasoline prices increased 1.4 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by airline fares which rose 1.0 percent. Entertainment services also indicated a significant increase, 0.6 percent.

Taxicab fares showed a decline of 0.4 percent, while the cost of incidental purchases fell 0.1 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.3 percent since June of last year, compared to a 2.6 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.1 percent in the past year, leading all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are 1.6 percent below June 1982 levels.# #



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, June, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change May, 1983 to June, 1983	Annual Percent Change June, 1982 to June, 1983
Transportation	1.1	2.0
Airline Fares	1.0	4.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.5	11.1
Intercity Train Fares	0.3	4.4
Taxicab Fares	-0.4	1.0
Gasoline	1.4	-1.6
Lodging	0.2	4.0
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.4
Entertainment Services	0.6	6.2
Incidentals	-0.1	2.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	3.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.
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ISSN: 0744-6233

WORLDWIDE PROFITS, OCCUPANCIES STILL OFF

The worldwide lodging industry continues to show depressed occupancies and decreases in room rates and profit margins, according to the latest edition of Worldwide Lodging Industry Digest just published by Horwath & Horwath International (HHI).

Room occupancy worldwide for 1982 was reported at 65.4 percent, a decline of 4.5 percent from the 1981 figure of 68.5 percent and nearly a 10 percent decline from the 1980 peak in worldwide room occupancy of 75 percent.

The digest also reports the average daily room rate of $46.41 per occupied room was a decline of 6.5 percent compared with the 1981 figure of $49.78.

The digest, which is designed to give participants in the worldwide survey timely information, also noted profit before fixed charges declined 7.8 percent in 1982 to 22.4 percent for all of the major regions covered by the digest.

Payroll and related expenses per room declined 25 percent from $10,662 to $7,996 in 1982 and income before income taxes decreased 25.5 percent on a per room basis to $1,518, although sales declined 10.7 percent to $21,463.

Horwath & Horwath International, an organization of independent accounting and management consulting firms located in more than 65 countries around the world, publishes Worldwide Lodging Industry and its Digest annually. The full study is available on written request for $50 a copy from Laventhol & Horwath's Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.##

BRIEFS

In the July issue of Travel Printout, figures on Canadian travel during April were unavailable. The number of foreign arrivals in the U.S. from Canada in April was 1,106,613. The number of U.S. citizen departures to Canada was 535,738.

# #

The 1984 Travel Outlook Forum will be on December 12 and 13 at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, Washington, D.C.

Registration information will be sent to Data Center members and Travel Printout subscribers in September.

For further information contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 202/293-1040.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	April, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from March, 1983 (percent)	Change from April, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	740.9	89.2%	9.2%	20.3%
Eastern Gateway	485.6	114.6	-6.2	1.6
G. Washington Country	5,657.8	56.5	-2.6	-0.5
The South	3,739.4	15.7	1.4	9.2
Great Lakes Country	245.5	151.1	24.8	24.1
Mountain West	629.6	56.3	-6.9	3.5
Frontier West	1,463.3	19.7	-11.5	0.1
Far West	3,632.6	20.1	-13.7	-6.4
The Islands	205.4	-13.4	-11.8	-5.6
TOTAL	16,800.1	36.6%	-4.8%	1.1%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	May, 1983	% Change from April, 1983	% Change from May, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales[1]				
Eating and drinking places	$10,226 million	2.6	13.7	13.2
Gasoline service stations	$ 8,788 million	4.7	2.6	-3.4
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[2]	65.2 percent	2.7	-0.6	-1.8
Airline passenger traffic[3]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.6 billion	-0.9	4.5	7.7
International revenue passenger-miles	4.3 billion	18.4	8.4	2.9
Bus passenger traffic[4]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[5]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	38.0 billion	10.7	3.1	4.3
Rail passenger traffic[6]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	395.4 million	7.8	32.7	[illegible].9
Travel Price Index[7]	347.4 percent	0.9	4.8	3.4
U.S. resident travel[8]				
Total person-trips	73.9 million	-2.0	-13.1	-2.6
Vacation person-trips	37.1 million	-3.6	-22.7	-4.6
Public use of National Parks[9]				
Visits	21,617,060	25.2	-9.0	-5.0
Overnight stays	1,303,875	58.9	-5.0	-3.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[10]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	922,883	-16.6	2.7	3.2
U.S. citizen departures[10]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	913,315	70.5	-2.7	4.0
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[11]				
Barrels per day	6,540 thousand	0.6	-1.7	0.8

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [2]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [3]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [4]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [5]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [6]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [7]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [8]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [9]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [10]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [11]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. Travel Data Center

September 1983 Volume 12, Number 9

1984 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM EXAMINES FORECASTS AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

"Marketing Opportunities in a Recovering Economy" will be the theme of the 1984 Travel Outlook Forum, the premier travel industry conference on travel and tourism prospects for the coming year, sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The ninth annual forum will be held on December 12-13, 1983, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C., and will be co-sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA).

This year's travel outlook forum will feature several innovations. The program will be expanded to a day and a half to include these new features: the outlook for business travel, a discussion by marketing experts of opportunities suggested by the forecasts presented at the forum, and the impact on travel by the Louisiana World's Fair and 1984 Olympic Games.

The forum will open with an examination of travel's business environment, a discussion of recent developments in travel patterns, a review of trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts for the U.S. economy's performance in 1984. Panels of travel industry experts will also forecast growth in various industry sectors, including air and surface transportation, accommodations and foodservice, recreation and attractions.

This year's forum will also be designated as part of TIA's educational program for destination marketers. TIA will also hold its annual Travel Industry Awards Banquet on December 12 in conjunction with the forum.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national nonprofit center for travel and tourism research.The Travel and Tourism Research Association is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals, and the Travel Industry Association of America is the national non-profit trade association representing all components of the travel

For further information and registration forms, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 293-1040.##

OVERSEAS VISITORS SPENDING LESS TIME IN U.S.

Overseas visitors spent less time and money in the United States during the first quarter of 1983 than in the last quarter of 1982, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration's Inflight Survey of International Air Travelers.

The quarterly report showed the average visitor stayed 19 days compared to 23 days for the end of 1982.

Vacations accounted for 42 percent of all overseas visitors, followed closely by business and convention travel accounting for 41 percent. Twenty-five percent of these visitors stayed with friends or relatives while in the United States.

Florida, New York and California continued to be the most popular destinations. Reflecting the winter season, Miami received 23 percent and Orlando 8 percent of all foreign visitors.

The Inflight Suvey reports are issued quarterly by the Office of Research of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, and are available by subscription. For information contact Don Wynegar (202/377-4028) USTTA, U.S. Departement of Commerce, Room 1516, Washington, D.C. 20230##

TRAVEL PRICES OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICES IN JULY

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.8 percent in July 1983, higher than the 0.6 percent rise recorded in June.

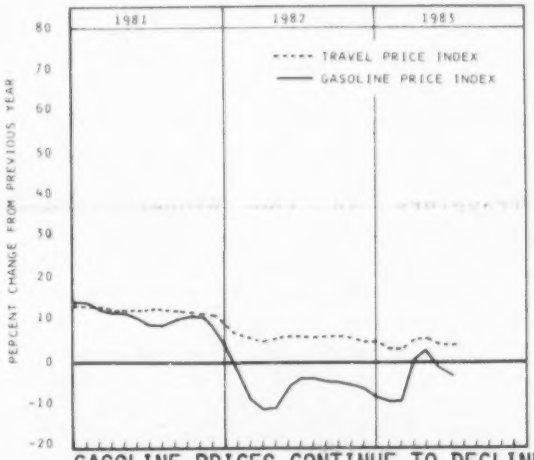
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in July.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 352.4 in July (1967=100).

Intercity train fares increased 2.3 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by the cost of lodging while out of town, up 1.9 percent. Gasoline prices and airline fares rose 0.8 percent each.

Three components, food away from home, taxicab fares and incidental purchases, showed no change from June.

The TPI has increased 3.2 percent since July of last year, compared to a 2.4 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 9.7 percent in the past year to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are 2.7 percent below July 1982 levels.##



GASOLINE PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, July, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change June, 1983 to July, 1983	Annual Percent Change July, 1982 to July, 1983
Transportation	0.8	1.6
Airline Fares	0.8	5.4
Intercity Bus Fares	0.1	9.7
Intercity Train Fares	2.3	6.8
Taxicab Fares	0.0	0.6
Gasoline	0.8	-2.7
Lodging	1.9	4.7
Food Away From Home	0.0	3.8
Entertainment Services	0.3	6.3
Incidentals	0.0	2.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.8	3.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	2.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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AMERICANS INCREASE TRAVEL ACTIVITY IN JUNE

The progressing economic recovery and rebounding consumer optimism encouraged almost six million more American adults to travel this June than one year ago, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported travel activity up 14 percent over June 1982, with growth in all types of travel for the first time this year.

Travel for pleasure purposes, such as visiting friends and relatives, outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, grew 15 percent, while vacation travel increased more moderately, up 6 percent.

Travelers in the higher income groups increased their travel this month substantially, but families earning less than $30,000 annually took 9 percent fewer trips.

Trips increased significantly in both distance and duration. Overall, the average trip covered 960 round-trip miles, compared to 740 miles one year ago, and lasted 5.5 nights away from home, up from an average of 4.3 nights per trip.

The survey also reported 47 percent of the U.S. adult population is planning a vacation trip during the next six months compared to 44 percent last year at this time. Nearly 34 million American adults are planning to travel during August. Sixty-four percent plan to use an automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle, and 26 percent anticipate traveling by air.

The most popular destinations for these intended vacation trips are The South and the Mountain West/Far West regions. In addition, vacationers are planning more nights in commercial lodging and trips averaging 8.3 nights away from home.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population. Monthly results are available by subscription only. For further information, contact Suzanne D. Cook, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 202/293-1040.##

Laventhol and Horwath has developed a monthly series on hotel/motel receipts to replace the one formerly published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are again including this in the INDICATORS section, along with the real demand for commercial lodging.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	June, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from May, 1983 (percent)	Change from June, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to date (percent)
New England	1,447.2	38.6%	12.4%	12.4%
Eastern Gateway	761.1	27.2	25.3	6.9
G. Washington Country	7,355.7	34.5	7.4	-2.1
The South	5,646.2	11.6	6.7	6.7
Great Lakes Country	750.7	65.7	26.2	17.3
Mountain West	2,745.4	102.1	*	1.3
Frontier West	2,621.3	29.5	.8	-0.8
Far West	6,073.2	33.4	5.2	-4.0
The Islands	184.2	5.8	4.4	-4.2
TOTAL	27,585.0	53.0%	6.4%	0.7%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service *Less than 0.05 percent.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	June, 1983	% Change from May, 1983	% Change from June, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,654 million	2.2	7.7	6.2
Eating and drinking places[2]	$ 9,818 million	-0.6	10.8	12.5
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,730 million	-0.7	0.9	-2.7
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	61.8 percent	-0.6	0.1	-1.4
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 1,006 million	2.0	3.2	1.1
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.5 billion	11.8	7.2	7.6
International revenue passenger-miles	5.0 billion	16.8	16.3	5.6
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	39.3 billion	3.6	4.5	4.3
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	377.3 million	-4.6	1.8	2.7
Travel Price Index[9]	349.5 percent	0.6	3.3	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	117.2 million	58.6	13.4	1.2
Vacation person-trips	73.5 million	98.1	6.2	-1.6
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	30,590,572	42.7	3.0	-3.0
Overnight stays	2,272,346	76.2	-7.0	-4.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	815,105	-7.8	14.0	4.8
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,425,961	56.1	4.4	4.1
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,923 thousand	5.9	1.3	-0.4

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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1984 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM FEATURES CONSUMER AND BUSINESS FORECASTS

Noted consumer expert, Arthur White, vice-chairman of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, and nationally known economist, Lawrence Chimerine, chairman and chief economist of Chase Econometrics, will address the 1984 Travel Outlook Forum, sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

"Market Opportunities in a Recovering Economy" is the theme of the ninth annual forum, the premier industry conference on travel and tourism prospects for the coming year, December 12-13, 1983, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. The forum is cosponsored by Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) and the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA).

In the keynote address, White will examine the American consumer's crucial role in the economic recovery. As an executive of one of the country's largest and most prestigious marketing and social research firms, he is a respected authority on public perceptions of social, economic and political issues.

Chimerine, head of the largest economic forecasting company in the United States, will present the economic outlook for 1984. Chimerine supervises monthly macroeconomic forecasts for the Chase Manhattan Bank subsidiary and frequently testifies on key economic issues before Congress.

"We have expanded this year's forum to include the outlook for business travel, Canadian travel trends, and the impact of the Louisiana World's Fair and the Olympic Games," said Dr. Douglas Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The 1984 Travel Outlook Forum will also examine recent developments in travel patterns, trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts for growth in various industry sectors, including air and surface transportation, accommodations and foodservice, recreation and

This year's forum is an official part of TIA's educational program for

The Travel and Tourism Research Association is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals, and the Travel Industry Association of America is the national non-profit trade association representing all components of the travel and tourism

For registration and further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 293-1040.##

U.S. LODGING CONTINUES OCCUPANCY SLUMP, LAVENTHOL & HORWATH INDUSTRY STUDY SHOWS

For the fourth year in a row, the U.S. Lodging industry showed declines in occupancies and profits during 1982 according to the "Digest" version of U.S. Lodging 1983, just published by Laventhol & Horwath.

Occupancy dropped 5.8 percent from 1981 to 66.0 percent in 1982, while double occupancy declined from 40.6 percent in 1981 to 40.1 percent in 1982.

To counter the decline in occupancies, management increased the average daily rate per occupied room by 11.3 percent during 1982 to $43.55. This boosted total revenue per room up by 7.5 percent to $16,519.

To obtain the "Digest" and the full study, send $50.00 to Laventhol and Horwath, Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19103.##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE MODERATELY IN AUGUST

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.6 percent in August 1983, down from the 0.9 percent rise recorded in July.

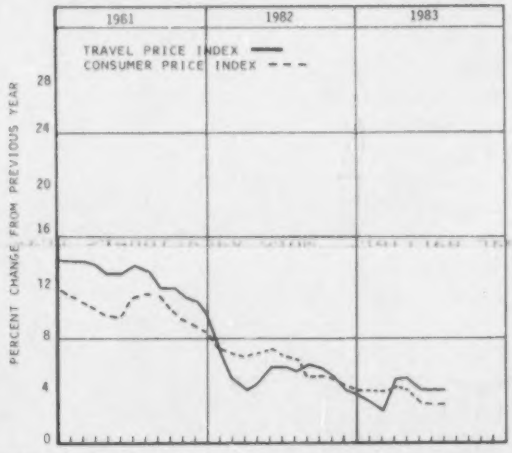
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 354.7 in August (1967=100).

Intercity bus fares jumped 2.1 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by the cost of lodging while out of town, up 1.4 percent. Intercity train fares also showed a significant increase: 0.9 percent.

The cost of entertainment services decreased 0.2 percent, while gasoline prices showed a negligible increase of 0.1 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.3 percent since August of last year, compared to a 2.6 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.4 percent in the past year, to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are still 2.2 percent below August 1982 levels.##



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, August, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change July, 1983 to August, 1983	Annual Percent Change August, 1982 to August, 1983
Transportation	0.3	2.1
Airline Fares	0.5	5.8
Intercity Bus Fares	2.1	11.4
Intercity Train Fares	0.9	7.6
Taxicab Fares	0.5	0.9
Gasoline	0.1	-2.2
Lodging	1.4	4.5
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.0
Entertainment Services	-0.2	4.9
Incidentals	0.8	3.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	3.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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JULY VACATION TRAVEL INCREASES, BUT OVERALL TRAVEL DECLINES

Vacation travel in July increased 7 percent while overall travel declined from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

Smaller travel parties produced a total of 124.2 million person-trips in July, a 3 percent decline from July 1982. (A person-trip is recorded when a person takes a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey revealed increases among upscale vacation travelers as persons with annual family incomes of over $30,000 took 24 percent more vacation trips in July than one year earlier. More vacationers traveled by air, used commercial lodging, and chose overseas destinations this July. On the other hand, those earning less than $30,000 annually took 6 percent fewer vacation trips.

The survey also showed a major shift in reasons for pleasure travel. The number of persons traveling for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment increased most, while those visiting friends and relatives fell from July 1982 levels.

According to the survey, nearly 75 million adult Americans plan to take a vacation trip within the next six months, a 14 percent increase over last year's estimate.

The survey reported a substantial increase in plans to stay in commercial lodging facilities, and, while plans to travel by personal motor vehicle are up somewhat, 50 percent more American adults plan to travel by air over the next six months. In addition, the survey reported plans to increase the length of stay by an average of two nights, and plans to travel long distances increased over last year. Seventy-four percent of those planning a trip intend to travel to a destination in The South.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 adult Americans. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

BRIEFS

The U.S. Department of Transportation has fallen behind in processing data on international arrivals and departures, so we have not been able to include them in CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS. They hope to have this delay eliminated by the end of the year.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	July, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from June, 1983 (percent)	Change from July, 1982 (percent)	1982/83 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	2,518.8	74.0%	23.9%	16.5%
Eastern Gateway	1,053.8	38.5	1.4	5.1
G. Washington Country	9,004.1	22.4	7.5	0.2
The South	6,917.0	22.5	11.7	7.8
Great Lakes Country	1,144.7	52.5	10.1	14.3
Mountain West	4,227.2	54.0	5.0	2.8
Frontier West	4,088.3	56.0	1.5	-0.1
Far West	6,381.6	5.1	-15.9	-6.9
The Islands	223.5	21.3	-2.9	-4.0
TOTAL	35,559.0	28.9%	2.9%	1.3%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	July, 1983	% Change from June, 1983	% Change from July, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,858 million	7.7	4.3	5.7
Eating and drinking places[2]	$ 9,962 million	1.1	10.3	12.3
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,843 million	1.2	0.5	-2.2
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	63.5 percent	-1.8	0.7	-1.2
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 1,066 million	6.0	-0.6	0.8
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.4 billion	-0.7	2.3	6.8
International revenue passenger-miles	5.7 billion	12.9	15.9	7.8
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	42.8 billion	9.2	4.0	4.2
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index[9]	352.5	0.9	3.2	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	124.2 million	5.6	-3.1	0.2
Vacation person-trips	89.5 million	21.8	6.6	0.4
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	41,144,036	34.5	2.0	-1.0
Overnight stays	3,209,109	41.2	-7.0	-5.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,773 thousand	-3.4	-0.3	-0.2

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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